Vidhyalaya (KGBV) are being implemented as part of the SSA to promote universalisation of elementary education among girls belonging to the disadvantaged sections of society.

- the Educations Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education: This scheme was launched from the 1st April 2001 to provide access to school-less habitations. The scheme also supports flexible strategies for out of school children including bridge courses, residential camps, 'drop in' centers, summer camps and remedial coaching.
- (iii) Mid-day-Meal Scheme: The scheme was initially launched in 1995-96 with the objective of providing a boost to the efforts of uiversalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment and retention by reducing dropouts and simultaneously impacting on the nutrition levels of students in primary classes.
- The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was set up in 1988 to impart functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35 years in a time bound manner. The aim of the NLM is to achieve a sustainable threshold level of 75% literacy by 2007.

Trial of cases under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

*177. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exclusive special courts have been set-up by the Central Government and the State Governments for speedy trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of cases filed, the percentage of pendency and convictions, State-wise as on date; and

(d) the reasons for the low percentage of convictions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Central Government/State Government in consultation with the High Court may

set up Special Courts to try any particular case or class of cases. Therefore, the Special Courts are set up by the concerned Ministry/Department to deal with particular type of cases.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Provisions of the Act extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In accordance with Section 14 of the Act, the State Government for the purpose of providing speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official Gazette specify for each district, a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the Act. All State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, which are predominantly Tribal Area States, have notified the existing Courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have, however, set up exclusive special courts, the district wise details of which are given in Statement I (See below).

(c) The details as available in respect of the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, for the year ended on 31.12.2002 are given in the Statement II (See below). These are the latest figures collected.

(d) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Special Report (April, 2000) has mentioned that factors overall responsible for the high rate of acquittal as well as for low rate of conviction are:-

(i) Delay in lodging the FIR,

(ii) Lodging false FIR due to enimity,

(iii) False reports, contradiction in the statements of the complainants and witnesses,

(iv) Witnesses/Complainants become hostile,

(v) The accused and victims compromoise outside the court.

Statement I

List of Exclusive Special Courts set up for trial of offences under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

S.No	Name of State	Name of Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Guntur 2. Tirupathi (Chittoor) 3. Mahabubnagar 4. Nellore 5. Kurnool 6 Medak 7. Prakasam (Ongole) 8. Secunderabad
2	Bihar	At 9 Divisional Headquarters and also at East Champaran (Motihari) and Bhojpur districts.
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bastar 2. Raipur 3. Bilaspur, 4. Drug 5. Raigarh 6. Rajnandgaon 7. Surguja.
4.	Gujarat	1. Banaskantha (Palanpur) 2. Ahemadabad (Rural) 3. Kutch (Bhuj) 4. Amreli 5. Vadodara 6. Junagadh 7. Panchamahal (Godhra) 8. Rajkot 9. Surat 10. Surendranagar.
5.	Karnataka	1. Belgaum 2. Mysore 3. Kolar 4. Raichur 5. Bijapur 6. Gulbarga 7. Tumkur.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	I. Dhar 2. Shajapur 3. Morena 4. Shahdol 5. Damoh 6. Raisen 7. Mandla 8. Sehore 9. Bhind 10. Tikamgarh II. Mandaleshwar (Khandwa) 12. Dewas 13. Mansaur 14. Indore 15. Hoshangabad 16. Jabalpur 17. Vidisha 18. Panna 19. Chhatarpur 20. Ujjain 21 Guna 22. Satna 23. Rewa 24. Narsinghpur 25 Sagar 26. Gwalior 27. Rajgarh 28. Bhopal 29. Jhabua.
7.	Rajasthan	1. Alwar 2. Pali 3. Pratapgarh (Chhitorgarh) 4. Dausa 5. Jaipur 6. Ajmer 7. Udaipur 8. Jodhpur 9. Kota 10. Bikaner 11. Medta 12. Tonk 13. Sri Ganganagar 14. Baran 15. Sawaimadhopur 16. Jhalawar 17. Bhilwara.
8.	Tamil Nadu	1. Trichy 2. Madurai 3. Thanjavur 4. Tirunelveli.
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Farrukabad 2. Unnao 3. Basti 4. Banda 5. Etawa 6. Hamirpur 7. Gonda 8. Kanpur City 9. Badaun 10. Sultanpur 11. Barabanki 12. Bulandshar 13. Gorakhpur 14. Varanasi 15. Pilibhit 16. Etah 17. Deoria 18. Jhansi 19. Faizabad 20. Agra 21. Kanpur Rural 22. Behraich 23. Lucknow 24. Jalaon 25. Merrut 26. Ghaziabad 27. Sidarthnagar 28. Mirzapur 29. Chandausi 30. Balrampur 31. Fatehpur 32. Ghazipur 33. Mainpuri 34. Kannauj 35. Gautambudh nagar 36. Hardaui 37. Shravasti 38. Bagpat 39. Bareilly 40. Jyotibaphule nagar.

Statement II

Disposal of cases by exclusive special courts booked under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for the year ended 31st December, 2002

Name of State	Number of cases brought forward in the courts from previous year	Number of cases received during the year	Total No. of cases in the court (Col. 2+3)	Number of cases ending in Conviction (% in parenthesis)	Acquittal or Discharge	Total (Col. 5+6)	No. of cases Pending with courts at the end of the year (% in parenthesis)
Gujarat	5456	1487	6943	34(1.86%)	1792	1826	5117(73.70%)
Karnataka	3673	1632	5305	27(3.30%)	790	817	4119*(7764%)
Rajasthan	4077	1238	5315	463 (20.05%)	1846	2309	3006(56.55%)
Tamil Nadu	1904	540	2444	47(10.19%)	414	461	1983(81.14%)
Madhya Pradesh	10065	6446	16511	887(29.20%)	2151	3038	13096**(79.32%
Chhattisgarh	1489	832	2321	210(17.75%)	973	1183	1138#(49.03%)
Bihar	4221	869	5090	23(4.19%)	526	549	4518(88.76%)

Note* 369 cases otherwise disposed of.

** Withdrawn cases 377.

Information in respect of district Damhtari not included, being not available.

Notice on land sanctioned to Escorts hospital

* 178 SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has served notice to the Escorts hospital authorities in connection with the land originally sanctioned to the hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the response of the hospital authorities thereto; and